

## Issue of Helpers and Analytical Form

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**Abstract:** In linguistics, auxiliary word groups, double and repeated words, auxiliary verbs are related to the formation of forms, which have an additional meaning in the case of a combination, but in the word formation system there are unstudied compounds that are composed of the joining of two words, but have no relation to lexicology or syntax, which require separate study in linguistics. All of this can be used as an example of the formation of an analytical form in general. In this article, the issue of analytical form in linguistics is analyzed.

**Key words:** form formation, analytical form, synthetic form, grammatical meaning, grammatical form, auxiliary words, auxiliaries, morphology.

Today, the fact that form and content are studied in a wide range and in connection with all aspects shows the relevance of this topic. Therefore, the issue of analytical form is one of the issues that should be analyzed more deeply with the weight of meaning aspects in such a study. In particular, the analytical form, the unity of form and content in stable compounds (proverbs) can and is being studied as issues that should be studied [1,2022; 3,2022; 5,2019].

Creating an analytical form can also show its various meaning possibilities in assistants. Because auxiliaries partially or completely move away from the meaning they express, and together with the associated word, they acquire a whole and a meaning. One of their main features is connecting words to other words. With this feature, they are close to agreement. However, it differs from them. Such a distinction can be made according to the word or adverb between them, as well as the meaning they express. Therefore, auxiliary words that come after a noun or nouns and express relationships such as means, purpose, cause, time, space are considered auxiliaries [2, 2002]. Means, purpose, reason, time, and space expressed in auxiliaries come as an additional meaning together with the word expressed by it. Such a meaning in auxiliaries requires to be studied in terms of form and content. It is true that auxiliaries have served as a language object in terms of studying many aspects of linguistics, and several points have been made from the point of view of our research [6, 2013], but on the issue of analytical form was not fully an object of research. In general, there are a number of theoretical issues related to the category of auxiliaries, which, in order to clearly imagine them, should be determined not only according to the character of auxiliaries in our current speech, but also according to its historical development [4, 1991]. At the same time, considering the nuances of meaning of currently used auxiliaries can also be the basis for making certain conclusions about them. For example, the auxiliary *Bilan* is used with the word it is associated with, togetherness, companionship, weapon, means, the rapid start of one action after another, the meaning of time, the meaning of situation, and at the same time, it can also express the meanings of the purpose: I came with my brother, he chopped wood with a saw, as he came, by day, by night, with joy, with noise, with baldness, with his work.

The meaning of togetherness is leading in *Bilan's* helper. Because the formation of this auxiliary is also the present form of the words *birlan*, *birla*, which gives the meaning of togetherness. This auxiliary is also the rounded form of the independent word today. Because, in fact, this word is made up and is a state of combining several compounds. The base of the words *with*, *together*, and *bila* is one word. In Sh.Rakhmatullayev's "Etymological Dictionary" this word also has a relative formative suffix *-la* and a derivational suffix *-n* added to it. (Sh. Rahmatullayev, B.53) Therefore, the meaning of togetherness prevails in this helper: with my friend, as with my brother.

Historically, the word "*bilan*" means "weapon" and "tool". The same meaning is expressed in combination with *saw* above. That's why when it is attached to a tool or weapon, it means that the action is performed with this weapon or object: to reap with a scythe, to split with an ax, to cut with a saw, to sweep with a broom.

When it is combined with the name of an auxiliary action, the meaning changes completely: as in come, as in go, as in I eat. In these examples, the meaning of the action is quickly performed. As soon as he got up, he quickly sat down.

Time is the same as day and night It expresses the content of the moment when it comes with the words that denote it. At the same time, the meaning of continuity is expressed in the above examples. Therefore, continuity is expressed in the semantic features of this auxiliary. In this case, the meaning of time is continuity.

If this auxiliary is used with abstract nouns, it conveys the meaning of situation: like to welcome with joy.

The meaning of the situation is expressed in such conjunctions as "quickly", "quickly", "quickly".

Often, in oral speech, we use the auxiliary verb with the meaning of adverb. For example, he was walking with his work, like walking with anxiety. From such examples, it can be seen that this auxiliary also expresses the meaning of the goal.

This helper also has a binding function. Therefore, it can be given as an auxiliary-connector. When used as conjunctions, it connects words and acts as a conjunctive conjunction. Such places can be the cause of disputes. After all, when the word with is used as a conjunction, as we mentioned above, the conjunction cannot fully perform the tasks performed by the conjunctions.

Auxiliaries are similar to other conjunctions in that they mean a whole together with the words they are combined with, but they require the word that comes after them, just like conjunctions. One of the characteristics of conjunctions is that since they are syntactic formatives, formative adverbs generally require words to precede or follow them. For example, with you, like a flower, you can't carry it to the house in an orderly manner. They, of course, require that word to come after it, because it is connected to a certain word. Therefore, such conjunctions can often be used in full conjunction: to go with you, as beautiful as a flower, to walk home. The auxiliaries used in this case require words to come after them.

Auxiliaries are independent words that have evolved over the centuries. A word that was originally formed as an independent word loses its meaning and becomes used to perform an auxiliary function. For example, the auxiliary uzra consists of two parts in the form uzre. That is, the suffix -re was formed by adding the suffix -re to the word uz, which means "surface". In the same way, the rest of the pure auxiliaries are the wholes formed by the loss of the meaning of a certain independent word.

T. Rustamov in his treatise "Pure auxiliaries" shows the difference between the lexical meaning of auxiliaries and the lexical meaning of independent words as follows: "Auxiliaries differ from words with independent meaning. It's not just that there is no independent lexical meaning in the auxiliaries, but the lexical meaning in the auxiliaries has a certain characteristic and appears only when they are attached to words with an independent meaning. For example, the morphological forms of the nouns "purpose", "cause" and "cause" are transferred to the auxiliary category and have the grammatical properties of pure auxiliary nouns, expressing the meaning of "purpose" and "cause": I came to this city to study. I paid special respect to him because I know him. Some auxiliaries are also combined with words with independent meaning and express the meanings of cause and purpose. Such reason, purpose meaning is the lexical meaning of that helper" [4, 1991]. The object of our research is related to these meanings in the formation of analytical forms. Because, as mentioned above, auxiliary words have the property of combining with the words to which they are added, giving additional meaning, and this property is a morphological phenomenon related to the issue of creating an analytical form. True, one of the main tasks of assistants is to serve to connect the subordinate part to the master part (I got it for my brother). When they are connected with other independent words, they are syntactically related (take for my brother is a word combination), but what the real meaning of the auxiliaries can be known by using or saying them alone. impossible (sari, sain, kora), they can be determined only by connecting them with a word (uy sain, uy sari). That is why the form in which it is connected to a word is neither a syntactic connection nor a lexical connection. So, these can be called morphological relations.

In general, auxiliaries, unlike independent words, have their own lexical meaning and perform a specific grammatical function. In terms of this grammatical function, various subtleties of meaning are expressed. It is necessary to create an analytical form in terms of the combination of the auxiliaries in this order and their meaning. Because such understood meanings can be created and understood on the basis of their formation. This content expressed by them is created by independent words of helpers n form can be considered as a product of formation event.

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